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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 8 AUGUST 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

Unemployment remained relatively stable between June and July even though total employment fell 15,100. The drop in employment resulted from the end of the regular school year and the termination of thousands of bus drivers, cafeteria workers and other noncertificated staff until September. Most of these individuals withdrew from the labor force for the summer and did not seek other employment. As a result, their job losses did not boost unemployment. (An individual must be jobless and actively seeking work to be classified as unemployed.)

	July 1982*	June 1982*	July 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,002,600	2,019,700	2,001,400
Employment	1,758,000	1,773,100	1,816,200
Unemployment	244,600	246,600	185,200
State Rate	12.2	12.2	9.3
National Rate	9.8	9.8	7.3

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Numerically, unemployment fell from 246,600 in June to 244,600 in July as many youth who unsuccessfully sought jobs in June also withdrew from the labor force. Unemployment as a percentage of the labor force, however, was unchanged from 12.2 percent in June because of the decline in the size of the labor force. The national rate in July was 9.8 percent. (Data are not seasonally adjusted.)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 30,200 in July, but public education payrolls alone fell 33,000. Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment was down 44,700 in July. While sizable, it is encouraging to note that year-to-year losses have been declining in recent months. The peak of the over-the-year drop in the current recession was 51,300 which occurred in March.

The beginning of the long-awaited decline in interest rates is another encouraging factor which strongly improves prospects for recovery. The prime interest rate dropped from 16½ percent in mid-July to 13½ percent at the end of August--the lowest rate in nearly two years. Improvement in unemployment, however, will lag the upturn in the overall economy. As in past recessions, employment gains will not result in equal reductions in unemployment because of the reentry of discouraged workers into the job market. Discouraged workers are those individuals who want a job but are not actively seeking work because they believe no suitable work is available for them.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Changes in unemployment rates by area between June and July were mixed. Rates were somewhat higher in most of the state's major metropolitan areas. In the Seattle-Everett area, the jobless percentage edged up from 10.9 to 11.0, while Tacoma's rate moved from 12.6 to 12.7 percent. The rate for Spokane jumped from 12.2 to 12.6 percent. Aluminum, the area's primary manufacturing industry, remains extremely depressed. Effects of cutbacks in aluminum have precipitated reductions in the area's retail establishments and other segments of its economy as well. In the Yakima area, the unemployment rate rose from 15.2 to 15.6 percent, but the increase there resulted from a seasonal decline in agricultural work following the end of the cherry harvest. The rate in the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco area leveled off between June and July, falling from 15.9 to 15.8 percent. This followed a sharp increase after the suspension of work on a nuclear power plant (WNP#1). The rate in the Tri-Cities area rose from 12.1 percent in April to 15.9 percent in May.

Jobless rates in many lumber counties trended lower in July due to seasonal employment growth. Mixed changes occurred in agricultural areas, reflecting differing crop timing and activities.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Employment in manufacturing remained relatively stable between June and July with gains in some industries nearly offsetting losses in others. Higher employment was noted in lumber-wood products, canning and pulp-paper products. A gain of 400 in canning reflected the summer hiring of seasonal workers to process vegetables. Further recalls of workers on layoff boosted pulp-paper employment by 300; the increase follows a gain of 800 in the previous month. Lumber employment rose 1,100 in July. About 40 percent of the new jobs resulted from the reopening of one mill. Paradoxically, the price of dimension lumber declined between June and July, but the firm indicated they would lose less money by operating at this time than by remaining closed. The wholesale price of 2x4's was quoted at $153/thousand board feet at mid-June, $145 at mid-July and $132-134 at mid-August. The price for mid-August 1981 was $160-164/thousand board feet.

On the negative side, aerospace payrolls fell 800 in July. The job total for the industry has declined 5,400 since January. Other transportation equipment (trucks, trailers, rail cars, ships) dropped 800 with a substantial portion of the loss resulting from a temporary shut down at one establishment.

Over the year, employment in manufacturing dropped 20,100, including the effect of a code change adjustment which shifted 4,500 workers from services to aerospace in January. The adjusted loss in aerospace alone was 9,700. Other large cutbacks over the 12-month period include a drop of 3,700 in lumber and an equal loss in primary metals. As indicated in previous reports, lumber payrolls were also depressed in 1981, and the over-the-year loss does not measure the full impact of the recession on that industry's job total. Between July 1979 and July 1982, employment in the industry has dropped 12,600 or 23 percent. Approximately 2,500 of the 3,700 loss in primary metals occurred in the aluminum industry. Recovery in aluminum is not expected before an upturn in the building construction and automobile industries, which are major markets for aluminum.

Gains over the year in manufacturing were limited to food products (up 600) chemicals (up 200) and other durable goods (up 300). The growth in chemicals was related to defense-funded activities, while growth in

other durables was related to the expansion at electronics plants. The gain in food products is not too meaningful because of the volatile nature of the industry's seasonal changes.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

The 33,000 drop in public education jobs between June and July was offset slightly by a seasonal expansion in employment at parks, playgrounds and forests and the hiring of summer workers for road and grounds maintenance. As a result, the net loss in civilian government payrolls was cut to 29,500. Other major June-July changes included the loss of 2,300 jobs in retail trade. This drop was also seasonal and occurred mainly in restaurant employment because of the end of the school year. A number of public schools contract for food services with private establishments, which are classified in the eating and drinking places industry.

Construction employment posted a moderate seasonal increase of 1,000, while gains of 300 each were credited to finance-insurance-real estate and services. In the services group, health services continued to expand, while seasonal gains were evident in a number of categories including motels-hotels, amusement establishments, motion pictures, and membership organizations (Elks, Eagles, etc.). These gains, however, were largely offset by a seasonal drop in private education with the end of the regular school year.

Major changes in the nonmanufacturing group over the year include losses of 17,600 in construction, 7,300 in state and local government, 4,200 in transportation-communications-utilities and a gain of 2,700 in services. Adjusted for a noneconomic code change, the year-to-year gain in services was 7,200. The major expansion was in health services, which is affected less by recessions than most other industries. As was the case in the lumber industry, the year-to-year change in construction employment indicates the extent of the job losses. Despite the 17,600 drop over the 12-month period, payrolls in the building trades were also depressed in 1981. Between July 1979, a peak year, and July 1982, employment in construction has dropped 36,100 or by nearly one-third.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $446.08

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State jumped $18.02 from May to average $446.08 in June. Weekly hours rose from an average of 39.2 to 39.9 while hourly pay added 26 cents to average $11.18. Over the year, weekly pay advanced $37.88, or 9.3 percent.

The major change between May and June occurred in the lumber industry where weekly hours moved sharply higher, from 39.1 to 42.2. Considering conditions in the industry, however, it is unlikely an average work week of over 40 hours will be maintained. The expanded work week combined with an increase in average hourly pay, from $10.80 to $11.22, pushed weekly pay in the industry up $51.20 to an average of $473.48. The only other industry with a change of over $10 in weekly pay was food and kindred products where the average fell from $365.40 to $353.99; weekly hours slipped from 40.6 to 38.9 following the end of the asparagus run.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Jul. 1982 (Prel.)	Jun. 1982 (Rev.)	Jul. 1981	Jun. 1981	Change Jun. 82 to Jul. 82	Change Jul. 81 to Jul. 82
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE.....	2,002.6	2,019.7	2,001.4	2,026.3	-17.1	+1.2
EMPLOYMENT.....	1,758.0	1,773.1	1,816.2	1,840.4	-15.1	-58.2
UNEMPLOYMENT.....	244.6	246.6	185.2	185.9	-2.0	+59.4
Percent of Labor Force.....	12.2	12.2	9.3	9.2	xxx	xxx

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Jul. 1982 (Prel.)	Jun. 1982 (Rev.)	Jul. 1981	Jun. 1981	Change Jun. 82 to Jul. 82	Change Jul. 81 to Jul. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,550.8	1,581.0	1,595.5	1,628.5	-30.2	-44.7
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	290.5	290.6	306.1	307.1	-0.1	-15.6
Durable Goods.....	204.6	205.6	219.8	220.6	-1.0	-15.2
Lumber & Wood Products.....	43.1	42.0	46.8	46.2	+1.1	-3.7
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	-0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.4	0	-0.5
Primary Metal Industries.....	4/12.9	4/13.2	16.6	16.8	-0.3	-3.7
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.4	8.6	10.9	10.9	-0.2	-2.5
Fabricated Metal Products.....	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.8	-0.1	-0.3
Machinery.....	25.1	25.1	25.9	26.1	0	-0.8
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	14.6	14.5	15.3	15.4	+0.1	-0.7
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	-0.1	-0.1
Transportation Equipment 5/....	91.4	93.0	97.8	98.5	-1.6	-6.4
Aerospace 5/.....	74.1	74.9	79.3	79.3	-0.8	-5.2
Other Transp. Equipment.....	17.3	18.1	18.0	18.2	-0.8	-0.7
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.6	0	+0.6
Nondurable Goods.....	85.9	85.0	86.3	86.5	+0.9	-0.4
Food & Kindred Products.....	31.7	31.3	31.1	31.4	+0.4	+0.6
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	11.5	11.1	10.9	11.4	+0.4	+0.6
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	0	0
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.5	16.2	17.6	17.4	+0.3	-1.1
Printing & Publishing.....	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.7	0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	+0.1	+0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.1	+0.1	+0.3
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	+0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....	77.1	76.1	94.7	93.7	+1.0	-17.6
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4/86.7	4/86.6	90.9	90.9	+0.1	-4.2
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	382.4	384.8	4/385.0	4/385.9	-2.4	-2.6
Wholesale Trade.....	100.5	100.6	4/101.8	4/100.9	-0.1	-1.3
Retail Trade.....	281.9	284.2	283.2	285.0	-2.3	-1.3
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.6	92.3	92.0	91.6	+0.3	+0.6
SERVICES 5/.....	4/320.9	4/320.6	318.2	319.6	+0.3	+2.7
GOVERNMENT.....	297.4	326.9	305.3	336.4	-29.5	-7.9
Federal.....	67.3	66.6	67.9	67.5	+0.7	-0.6
State & Local.....	230.1	260.3	237.4	268.9	-30.2	-7.3
Education.....	112.2	145.2	115.1	152.0	-33.0	-2.9
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	-0.5	+0.1

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.1
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Jun. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Jun. 1982	May. 1982	Jun. 1981	Jun. 1982	May. 1982	Jun. 1981	Jun. 1982	May. 1982	Jun. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	189,400	$446.08	$428.06	$408.20	39.9	39.2	39.1	$11.18	$10.92	$10.44
Lumber and wood products	38,800	473.48	422.28	431.48	42.2	39.1	40.1	11.22	10.80	10.76
Primary metal industries	10,000	530.95	528.33	490.95	41.0	40.3	41.5	12.95	13.11	11.83
Fabricated metal products	8,100	482.69	481.43	427.33	39.5	38.3	39.9	12.22	12.57	10.71
Machinery 1/	16,100	333.90	339.21	344.04	37.9	37.9	38.7	8.81	8.95	8.89
Transportation equipment	42,100	509.27	503.79	488.52	40.1	39.7	41.4	12.70	12.69	11.80
Food and kindred products	24,200	353.99	365.40	290.36	38.9	40.6	34.0	9.10	9.00	8.54
Chemicals and allied products	4,600	508.89	499.79	439.77	42.8	42.9	41.1	11.89	11.65	10.70
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	58,800	678.51	664.83	605.20	37.8	37.1	35.6	17.95	17.92	17.00
Wholesale and retail trade	235,500	312.93	311.70	284.41	35.2	35.3	34.6	8.89	8.83	8.22
Finance 2/	35,400	278.49	286.52	242.77	----	----	----	----	----	----

1/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

2/ Average weekly hours and hourly earnings are not available.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Aug. 25, 1982

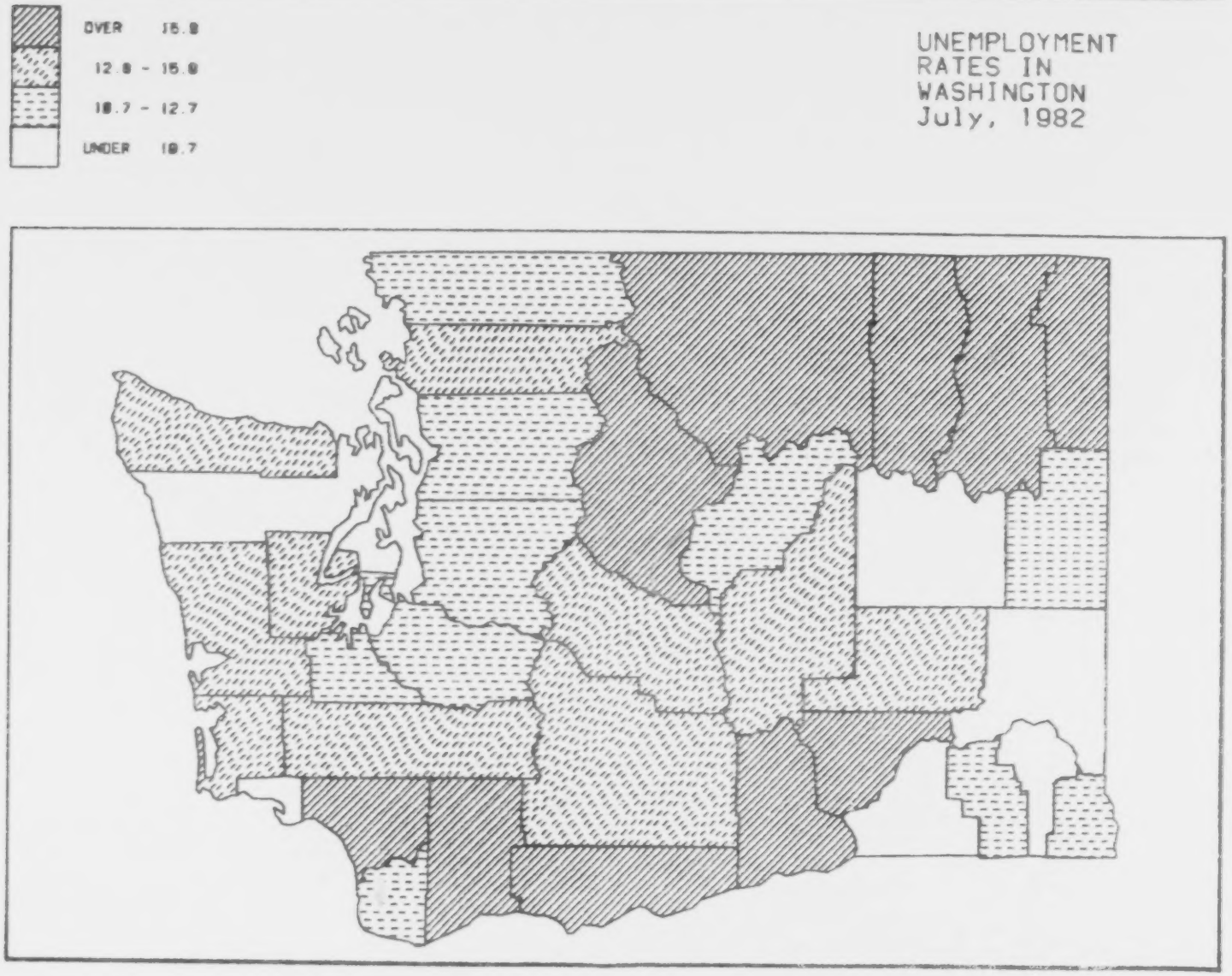
Benchmark 1981

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	July 1982 Preliminary 3/				June 1982 Revised				July 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,002,600	1,758,000	244,600	12.2	2,019,700	1,773,100	246,600	12.2	2,001,400	1,816,200	185,200	9.3
Seattle-Everett SMSA	876,400	779,700	96,700	11.0	880,100	784,600	95,500	10.9	867,600	798,800	68,800	7.9
King County	687,300	614,000	73,300	10.7	689,300	617,900	71,900	10.4	681,400	629,000	52,400	7.7
Tacoma SMSA	183,900	160,600	23,300	12.7	182,100	159,100	23,000	12.6	177,800	161,000	16,800	9.4
Spokane SMSA	148,400	129,700	18,700	12.6	149,800	131,500	18,300	12.2	148,500	134,300	14,200	9.6
Tri-Cities Area 2/	80,360	67,650	12,710	15.8	83,160	69,920	13,240	15.9	83,990	76,310	7,680	9.1
Yakima SMSA	88,530	74,730	13,800	15.6	92,800	78,720	14,080	15.2	94,160	82,470	11,690	12.4
Adams	7,500	6,360	1,140	15.2	7,600	6,720	880	11.6	7,370	6,420	950	12.9
Asotin	8,410	7,370	1,040	12.4	8,470	7,360	1,110	13.1	8,460	7,750	710	8.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,630	32,440	6,190	16.0	38,320	31,630	6,690	17.5	37,360	32,810	5,050	13.3
Clallam	19,630	16,570	3,060	15.6	20,380	16,540	3,840	18.8	20,590	17,290	3,300	16.0
Clark	94,880	84,550	10,330	10.9	95,470	84,170	11,300	11.8	93,090	85,290	7,800	8.4
Columbia	1,890	1,650	240	12.7	3,090	2,890	200	6.5	2,150	1,950	200	9.3
Cowlitz	33,600	27,880	5,720	17.0	34,270	28,370	5,900	17.2	34,840	30,580	4,260	12.2
Ferry	2,550	2,090	560	21.1	2,800	2,140	660	23.6	2,720	2,420	300	11.0
Garfield	1,170	1,110	60	5.1	1,180	1,120	60	5.1	1,140	1,070	70	6.1
Grant	22,130	18,840	3,290	14.9	22,960	19,870	3,090	13.5	23,380	19,240	4,140	17.7
Grays Harbor	35,190	30,640	4,550	12.9	34,090	29,230	4,860	14.3	35,800	31,430	4,370	12.2
Island	14,310	12,860	1,450	10.1	14,280	12,880	1,400	9.8	13,880	12,720	1,160	8.4
Jefferson	6,680	6,000	680	10.2	6,650	5,950	700	10.5	6,910	6,210	700	10.1
Bremerton SMSA	60,470	55,380	5,090	8.4	61,060	55,820	5,240	8.6	59,050	54,770	4,280	7.2
Kittitas	9,880	8,590	1,290	13.1	10,490	9,060	1,430	13.6	9,060	8,010	1,050	11.6
Klickitat	7,530	6,060	1,470	19.5	7,620	5,980	1,640	21.5	7,470	6,640	830	11.1
Lewis	23,400	19,880	3,520	15.0	23,250	19,770	3,480	15.0	23,780	21,120	2,660	11.2
Lincoln	4,190	4,000	190	4.5	4,330	4,110	220	5.1	4,310	4,050	260	6.0
Mason	10,430	9,100	1,330	12.8	10,590	9,160	1,430	13.5	11,080	9,910	1,170	10.6
Okanogan	18,400	14,730	3,670	19.9	17,930	14,740	3,190	17.8	16,960	14,250	2,710	16.0
Pacific	7,050	6,090	960	13.6	7,390	6,410	980	13.3	7,720	6,790	930	12.0
Pend Oreille	3,330	2,530	800	24.0	3,350	2,550	800	23.9	3,360	2,870	490	14.6
San Juan	3,870	3,650	220	5.7	3,570	3,330	240	6.7	3,920	3,660	260	6.6
Skagit	34,080	29,580	4,500	13.2	32,600	27,970	4,630	14.2	34,660	30,630	4,030	11.6
Skamania	3,210	2,530	680	21.2	3,180	2,430	750	23.6	3,340	2,900	440	13.2
Stevens	11,740	9,420	2,320	19.8	11,700	9,480	2,220	19.0	11,570	10,050	1,520	13.1
Olympia SMSA	53,440	47,010	6,430	12.0	54,560	47,910	6,650	12.2	54,720	49,580	5,140	9.4
Wahkiakum	1,380	1,270	110	8.0	1,400	1,280	120	8.6	1,490	1,400	90	6.0
Walla Walla	24,090	22,040	2,050	8.5	24,830	22,810	2,020	8.1	25,080	23,760	1,320	5.3
Bellingham SMSA	48,320	42,530	5,790	12.0	48,810	42,810	6,000	12.3	48,490	43,270	5,220	10.8
Whitman	13,620	12,880	740	5.4	15,590	14,790	800	5.1	15,030	14,440	590	3.9

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch


OVER 15.8
12.8 - 15.8
10.7 - 12.7
UNDER 10.7
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES IN
WASHINGTON
July, 1982

LRZ 58340-3 A

JOB SERVICE

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Labor Area Summary

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VOLUME 6, NUMBER 9 SEPTEMBER 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

Labor force statistics in August revealed little change in the state economy. Taking seasonal factors into consideration, there was no evidence of further deterioration, but no convincing indications that economic recovery was beginning either.

The total unemployment rate in Washington State dipped from 12.2 percent in July to 12.0 percent in August. Numerically, the number of jobless individuals fell 3,700 to total 240,100 in August. Unemployment typically drops in the state between July and August by three to four tenths of a point, on average.

	August 1982*	July 1982*	August 1981
Civilian Labor Force	2,005,100	1,997,500	1,984,400
Employment	1,765,000	1,753,700	1,800,800
Unemployment	240,100	243,800	183,600
State Rate	12.0	12.2	9.3
National Rate	9.6	9.8	7.2

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1982 are not strictly comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Since 1970, the unemployment rate has declined between these two months each year with the exception of 1981 when the rate remained unchanged. Thus, the drop in the jobless rate this August was somewhat below normal, but the reduction represents an improvement over the July-August period one year ago.

Total employment, as adjusted by Current Population Survey data, rose 11,300 over the month, but non-agricultural wage and salary employment in the state dropped 4,300. The loss, however, was largely seasonal and less than the 5,900 drop between July and August last year. Between July and August this year, public education employment fell 6,200, but this temporary drop was partially offset by increases of 1,600 in retail trade and 2,600 in services. Manufacturing employment fell 1,400 over the month with a 1,300 cutback in lumber and wood products accounting for most of the change.

Over the year, the number of nonfarm payroll jobs was down 42,700 at mid-August. While large, the year-to-year loss has been declining in recent months. In March 1982, the over-the-year drop was 51,300.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment rates by county continued to show considerable variation around the state from a low of 3.7 percent in Lincoln County to a high of 24.6 percent in Pend Oreille County. Counties with the highest rates were generally those highly dependent on the lumber industry, while those with the lowest rates were mainly wheat growing areas, which have little manufacturing activity. Unfortunately, counties such as Lincoln, Whitman, and Garfield have few, if any, employment opportunities to offer the unemployed logger or machinist, despite their low jobless rates.

July - August developments in the state's metropolitan areas generally followed the statewide pattern with jobless rates dropping two to three tenths of a point. The unemployment rate in the Yakima Metropolitan Area, however, fell from 15.6 to 14.8 percent thanks to a seasonal expansion in harvest activity and related food processing. Major crops involved were corn, plums, peaches and pears. Total employment in the area rose nearly 2,500, but unemployment fell only 310 because many of the job openings were filled by new entrants to the Yakima labor force. At 8.2 percent, Bremerton continued to have the lowest jobless rate among the state's metropolitan areas. Its relatively low rate, of course, results from the stability offered by the area's dominant defense industry.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Employment in most manufacturing industries remained relatively stable between July and August, although the job total fell 1,400. The major change was in the depressed lumber industry where employment fell an additional 1,300. Approximately 900 of the loss, however, resulted from a temporary layoff by one large employer. Aerospace payrolls continued to decline with a drop of 500 from July. The loss was the smallest month-to-month cutback so far in 1982. Since January, aerospace employment has been reduced 5,900, for an average monthly drop of 840. The August loss in aerospace was offset by a gain of 500 in other transportation equipment (shipbuilding, trucks, trailers, rail cars). The increase resulted from the recall of workers laid off in July.

An August 1981 - August 1982 comparison of manufacturing employment continues to mirror the deep national recession. Payrolls in the state's basic industries were down 16,600 and, adjusted for a January 1982 code change which shifted 4,500 workers from services to aerospace, the net loss in manufacturing was 21,100. Nearly one-half, 9,800, of the adjusted loss was in aerospace. Other major year-to-year reductions were noted in lumber-wood products (down 3,200) and primary metals (down 3,400). Employment in canning was down 2,100 over the year in August, but much of this loss was probably due to season timing rather than economic factors. With employment levels depending on when crops are harvested, cannery employment is extremely volatile, even on a daily basis.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Public education employment fell 6,200 from July to August to post the major change in the nonmanufacturing industries over the month. The loss, however, was seasonal and related to the end of summer sessions at many schools and colleges. September and October of course, will see sharp increases in education with the beginning of the new school year. Losses in education in August were partially offset by seasonal gains in retail trade and services related to the normal July-August pickup in tourist business and temporary employment created by numerous carnivals and county fairs. Retail trade employment was also given its usual August boost by back-to-school shoppers. Retail establishments added 1,600 employees in August with the major gains at department stores, apparel outlets and at eating and drinking places. Growth in the latter reflects added tourist business and the operation of food stands at fairs. Services employment was up 2,600 with the largest gains at hotels-motels because of added tourist business and

at amusement establishments because of fairs and carnivals. Medical services continued its long-term expansion to augment seasonal growth in the industry.

Construction employment added 200 over the month. While this small seasonal gain was not an encouraging development, it suggests counter seasonal declines may have ended. Over the July-August period in 1981, construction employment fell 2,100.

Construction and state and local government continued to show the largest year to year losses in the non-manufacturing industries. Employment in the building trades dropped 14,900 year to year for a loss of 16 percent. State and local government payrolls fell 7,600 over the year for a loss of over three percent. Transportation, communications and utilities added to the losses with 4,100 fewer workers. Less trucking and warehousing services, of course, are required in recessions. Trade employment was down 3,100 over the year, or by less than one percent. This is a remarkably small drop considering the losses in purchasing power resulting from payroll cutbacks in the goods-producing industries. Services was one of the few industries to report higher employment than during the same period last year. Employment in services was up 3,900 over the year. Adjusted for a non-economic code change, the net gain was 8,400. Most of the growth was in medical services, which is affected little by recessions.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $446.94

Average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State advanced 86 cents from June to average $446.94 in July. Average weekly hours slipped nine-tenths of an hour over the month to average 39.0, but hourly earnings rose 28 cents to average $11.46. Over the year, weekly earnings rose $37.21, or 9.1 percent.

Weekly hours in lumber and wood products were at a surprisingly high 41.6 hours in July but did decline from 42.2 in June. Hourly pay in the industry moved up 43 cents to average $11.65; as a result, weekly pay rose $11.16 to average $484.64. Working time in July also declined in transportation equipment, Washington's largest manufacturing industry. Working hours fell from 40.1 to average 39.7. Hourly earnings in the industry rose 11 cents to average $12.81, while average weekly pay remained relatively stable at $508.56, down only 71 cents from June.

Fabricated metal products was the only major industry to report an increase in both average weekly hours, 39.5 to 39.7, and average hourly earnings, $12.22 to $12.43, between June and July. Weekly pay rose $10.78 to average $493.47 as a result.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Aug. 1982 (Prel.)	Jul. 1982 (Rev.)	Aug. 1981	Jul. 1981	Change Jul. 82 to Aug. 82	Change Aug. 81 to Aug. 82
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,546.9	1,551.2	1,589.6	1,595.5	-4.3	-42.7
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	288.1	289.5	304.7	306.1	-1.4	-16.6
Durable Goods.....	203.4	204.7	217.0	219.8	-1.3	-13.6
Lumber & Wood Products.....	41.7	43.0	44.9	46.8	-1.3	-3.2
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	0	-0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.6	+0.1	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries.....	4/12.8	4/12.9	16.2	16.6	-0.1	-3.4
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.3	8.4	10.6	10.9	-0.1	-2.3
Fabricated Metal Products.....	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.5	+0.1	-0.3
Machinery.....	25.1	25.2	25.9	25.9	-0.1	-0.8
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	14.6	14.6	15.2	15.3	0	-0.6
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6	-0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment 5/....	91.2	91.2	97.0	97.8	0	-5.8
Aerospace 5/.....	73.6	74.1	78.9	79.3	-0.5	-5.3
Other Transp. Equipment.....	17.6	17.1	17.9	18.0	+0.5	-0.3
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	12.3	12.3	11.7	11.5	0	+0.6
Nondurable Goods.....	84.7	84.8	87.7	86.3	-0.1	-3.0
Food & Kindred Products.....	30.8	30.8	33.0	31.1	0	-2.2
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	10.5	10.5	12.6	10.9	0	-2.1
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4	-0.1	+0.2
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.4	16.5	17.4	17.6	-0.1	-1.0
Printing & Publishing.....	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.6	+0.1	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.3	-0.1	+0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	+0.1	+0.3
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	-0.2	-0.3
CONSTRUCTION.....	77.7	4/77.5	92.6	94.7	+0.2	-14.9
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4/86.8	4/86.8	90.9	90.9	0	-4.1
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	384.0	383.3	4/387.1	4/385.0	+0.7	-3.1
Wholesale Trade.....	99.9	100.8	4/102.8	4/101.8	-0.9	-2.9
Retail Trade.....	284.1	282.5	284.3	283.2	+1.6	-0.2
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.4	92.5	92.1	92.0	-0.1	+0.3
SERVICES 5/.....	4/323.3	4/320.7	319.4	318.2	+2.6	+3.9
GOVERNMENT.....	291.6	297.7	4/299.5	305.3	-6.1	-7.9
Federal.....	67.3	67.5	4/67.6	67.9	-0.2	-0.3
State & Local.....	224.3	230.2	231.9	237.4	-5.9	-7.6
Education.....	105.9	112.1	108.5	115.1	-6.2	-2.6
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.1

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.
5/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Jul. 1982 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Jul. 1982	Jun. 1982	Jul. 1981	Jul. 1982	Jun. 1982	Jul. 1981	Jul. 1982	Jun. 1982	Jul. 1981
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	188,300	$446.94	$446.08	$409.73	39.0	39.9	38.8	$11.46	$11.18	$10.56
Lumber and wood products	39,700	484.64	473.48	417.73	41.6	42.2	38.5	11.65	11.22	10.85
Primary metal industries	9,800	498.56	530.95	493.54	39.6	41.0	41.3	12.59	12.95	11.95
Fabricated metal products	7,900	493.47	482.69	427.28	39.7	39.5	39.2	12.43	12.22	10.90
Machinery 1/	16,000	345.17	333.90	350.27	37.6	37.9	39.4	9.18	8.81	8.89
Transportation equipment	41,400	508.56	509.27	479.59	39.7	40.1	40.2	12.81	12.70	11.93
Food and kindred products	23,200	364.17	353.99	324.80	36.6	38.9	36.7	9.95	9.10	8.85
Chemicals and allied products	4,700	498.29	508.89	442.08	42.3	42.8	41.2	11.78	11.89	10.73
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	59,900	670.49	671.95	632.34	36.4	36.9	36.7	18.42	18.21	17.23
Wholesale and retail trade	235,600	315.92	312.93	291.93	35.9	35.2	35.3	8.80	8.89	8.27

1/ Data prior to January 1982 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

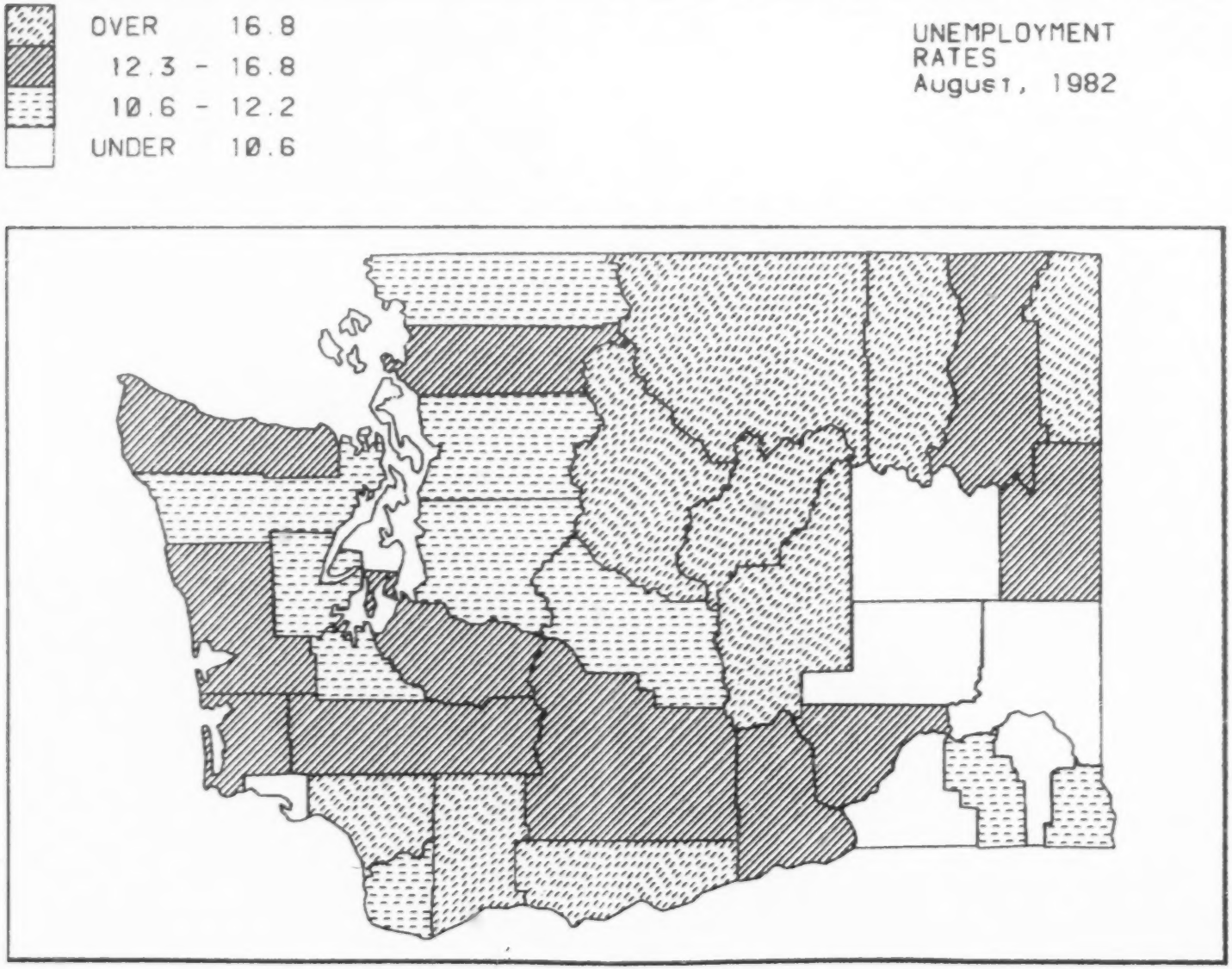
Date Sept. 29, 1982

Benchmark 1981

	August 1982 Preliminary 3/				July 1982 Revised				August 1981 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,005,100	1,765,000	240,100	12.0	1,997,500	1,753,700	243,800	12.2	1,984,400	1,800,800	183,600	9.3
Seattle-Everett SMSA	880,000	785,200	94,800	10.8	875,600	778,900	96,700	11.0	861,300	794,600	67,200	7.8
King County	691,400	618,400	73,000	10.6	687,000	613,400	73,600	10.7	677,700	625,800	51,900	7.7
Tacoma SMSA	183,200	160,400	22,800	12.4	181,500	158,500	23,000	12.7	177,500	160,500	17,000	9.6
Spokane SMSA	148,600	130,300	18,300	12.3	147,900	129,400	18,500	12.5	147,900	134,000	13,900	9.4
Tri-Cities Area 2/	80,190	67,780	12,410	15.5	80,140	67,520	12,620	15.7	83,260	75,630	7,630	9.2
Yakima SMSA	90,440	77,020	13,420	14.8	88,270	74,540	13,730	15.6	89,030	78,560	10,470	11.8
Adams	7,490	6,720	770	10.3	7,450	6,300	1,150	15.4	7,240	6,610	630	8.7
Asotin	8,400	7,440	960	11.4	8,390	7,360	1,030	12.3	8,350	7,620	730	8.7
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,660	31,780	6,880	17.8	38,720	32,570	6,150	15.9	38,340	32,820	5,520	14.4
Clallam	19,750	16,700	3,050	15.4	19,570	16,510	3,060	15.6	20,760	17,140	3,620	17.4
Clark	93,970	83,930	10,040	10.7	94,860	84,450	10,410	11.0	91,900	83,780	8,120	8.8
Columbia	1,930	1,700	230	11.9	1,890	1,650	240	12.7	2,010	1,820	190	9.5
Cowlitz	32,450	26,880	5,570	17.2	33,650	27,980	5,670	16.8	33,820	29,650	4,170	12.3
Ferry	2,560	2,060	500	19.5	2,620	2,070	550	21.0	2,760	2,470	290	10.5
Garfield	1,170	1,110	60	5.1	1,160	1,100	60	5.2	1,130	1,060	70	6.2
Grant	23,180	19,090	4,090	17.6	22,200	18,920	3,280	14.8	22,860	19,730	3,130	13.7
Grays Harbor	33,710	29,200	4,510	13.4	33,680	29,160	4,520	13.4	35,900	31,130	4,770	13.3
Island	14,320	12,860	1,460	10.2	14,410	12,990	1,420	9.9	13,650	12,510	1,140	8.4
Jefferson	6,660	5,950	710	10.7	6,680	5,990	690	10.3	6,970	6,240	730	10.5
Bremerton SMSA	61,050	56,030	5,020	8.2	60,480	55,420	5,060	8.4	58,980	54,820	4,160	7.1
Kittitas	9,730	8,620	1,110	11.4	9,870	8,570	1,300	13.2	9,630	8,710	920	9.6
Klickitat	7,480	6,200	1,280	17.1	7,470	5,990	1,480	19.8	7,510	6,640	870	11.6
Lewis	23,800	20,160	3,640	15.3	23,370	19,890	3,480	14.9	23,950	20,480	3,470	14.5
Lincoln	4,270	4,110	160	3.7	4,160	3,970	190	4.6	4,310	4,070	240	5.6
Mason	10,440	9,210	1,230	11.8	10,520	9,190	1,330	12.6	10,940	9,660	1,280	11.7
Okanogan	17,450	13,810	3,640	20.9	18,380	14,710	3,670	20.0	17,380	14,570	2,810	16.2
Pacific	7,330	6,300	1,030	14.1	7,150	6,170	980	13.7	7,790	6,770	1,020	13.1
Pend Oreille	3,250	2,450	800	24.6	3,220	2,430	790	24.5	3,320	2,840	480	14.5
San Juan	4,000	3,750	250	6.3	3,860	3,630	230	6.0	3,990	3,760	230	5.8
Skagit	34,040	29,820	4,220	12.4	34,310	29,850	4,460	13.0	33,860	29,720	4,140	12.2
Skamania	3,070	2,430	640	20.8	3,140	2,460	680	21.7	3,470	2,660	810	23.3
Stevens	11,530	9,590	1,940	16.8	11,620	9,300	2,320	20.0	11,490	10,070	1,420	12.4
Olympia SMSA	53,930	47,690	6,240	11.6	53,990	47,570	6,420	11.9	54,980	49,520	5,460	9.9
Wahkiakum	1,370	1,260	110	8.0	1,370	1,260	110	8.0	1,500	1,350	150	10.0
Walla Walla	24,400	22,240	2,160	8.9	24,020	22,000	2,020	8.4	24,240	22,820	1,420	5.9
Bellingham SMSA	47,670	42,210	5,460	11.5	48,330	42,500	5,830	12.1	47,400	42,580	4,820	10.2
Whitman	13,700	13,020	680	5.0	13,590	12,860	730	5.4	14,430	13,860	570	4.0

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch


OVER 16.8
12.3 - 16.8
10.6 - 12.2
UNDER 10.6
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES
August, 1982